

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

1. Name of Property

historic name DeKalb County Courthouse

other names/site number n/a

2. Location

street & number 109 West Main Street [n/a] not for publication

city or town Maysville [n/a] vicinity

state Missouri code MO county DeKalb code 063 zip code 64469

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this
[☒] nomination [] request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the
National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my
opinion, the property [☒] meets [] does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered
significant
[] nationally [] statewide [☒] locally.
(See continuation sheet for additional comments [])

Signature of certifying official/Title Claire F. Blackwell/Deputy SHPO

Date

Missouri Department of Natural Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property [] meets [] does not meet the National Register criteria.
(See continuation sheet for additional comments [])

Signature of certifying official/Title

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

Signature of the Keeper

Date

- [] entered in the National Register
See continuation sheet [].
[] determined eligible for the
National Register
See continuation sheet [].
[] determined not eligible for the
National Register.
[] removed from the
National Register
[] other, explain
See continuation sheet [].

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

☒ A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history

☐ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

☒ C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

☐ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

Property is:

☐ A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

☐ B removed from its original location.

☐ C a birthplace or grave.

☐ D a cemetery.

☐ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

☐ F a commemorative property.

☐ G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

Politics/Government

Architecture

Periods of Significance

1939-1947

Significant Dates

n/a

Significant Person(s)

n/a

Cultural Affiliation

n/a

Architect/Builder

Eckel, George R.

Hathman, J.E.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographic References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested

☐ previously listed in the National Register

☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register

☐ designated a National Historic Landmark

☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey

☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record

Primary location of additional data:

☒ State Historic Preservation Office

☐ Other State Agency

☐ Federal Agency

☒ Local Government

☐ University

☐ Other:

Name of repository: Clerk's Office, DeKalb County

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 1.3 acres

UTM References

A. Zone 15 Easting 383750 Northing 4416210

B. Zone Easting Northing

C. Zone Easting Northing

D. Zone Easting Northing

[] See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title (see continuation sheet)

organization date

street & number telephone

city or town state zip code

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional Items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name DeKalb County

street & number 109 West Main Street telephone 816-449-5402

city or town Maysville state Missouri zip code 64469

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Section 7 Page 1

DeKalb County Courthouse
DeKalb County, Missouri

Summary: Located on the courthouse square in downtown, Maysville, the DeKalb County Courthouse is a low, three story red brick building with concrete bands and Moderne style details accentuating its horizontal orientation. Constructed in 1939, the building consists of a main block (which rises the full three stories towards the back of the building) with flanking wings, all of which sit upon a raised basement, giving the building a slightly cross-shaped plan. Two brick pilasters with fluted concrete caps divide the main block into three curtain walls and support a concrete lintel into which is inscribed "DeKalb County". The brick parapet wall above the main block features a clock. The rear facade is similar to the front, except it does not have pilaster caps or a clock. Despite replacement windows and doors, and the addition of a satellite dish to the roof, the courthouse retains sufficient integrity to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Elaboration: The DeKalb County Courthouse occupies the courthouse square in Maysville and faces south onto Main Street. The courthouse square is surrounded by commercial buildings that were originally constructed in the late 19th and early 20th Centuries, however, most of these buildings have been altered since the dates of construction.

Measuring 110' x 55', the main block and wings of the courthouse are two stories tall, with the third story of the building (which rises over the rear of the main block) housing the county jail. Steps lead up to double doors which allow entrance onto the main floor of the building on the main and rear facades; entrance to the building can also be attained by steps leading down to basement entrances on the ends of both wings. The buildings general plan is rectangular, however, the central block projects outward on both the main and rear facades, making the courthouse slightly cross shaped when viewed from above. The central block is anchored by wide massive pylons which project slightly from the walls surface on its corners. Two brick pilasters, capped with fluted concrete capitals, divide the main block into three bays. Each bay features paired windows on each floor, divided by metal panels which are decorated with circular sunburst motifs. The central bay contains a doorway at the first floor. The rear facade of the central block differs from the front in two ways; there is no clock, and the window and door placement is lower.

Each wing is pierced by two vertical bands featuring a single window on each floor, separated by plain concrete panels which are outlined in brick. The ends of the building also feature two vertical bands of brick, creating three bays. The central bays on the ends have triple windows on each floor, flanked by single windows. All of the windows on the wings have concrete sills and are topped with headers of brick, laid in soldier courses.

The horizontal feel of the building is emphasized by a wide concrete water table and a matching ribbon course above the second floor fenestration. Additionally, the tall coping which caps the parapet walls is made of concrete, which contrasts dramatically with the dominant red brick of the walls; the light color of the concrete spreads left and right over the dark red walls, drawing the viewer's eye along the bands, accentuating the horizontal movement of the architectural design.

The interior of the building has few alterations since construction, leaving the original floor plan basically intact. The ground floor (basement) houses the community room and the assessor's office, and is handicapped accessible. The county court, county clerk's office, treasurer's office, recorder's office,

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DeKalb County Courthouse
DeKalb County, Missouri

probate court, and various vaults are contained on the first floor. The second floor features the circuit courtroom, circuit clerk's office, judges' offices, jury and witness facilities, and prosecuting attorney's office. The small third floor serves as the county jail.

Original terrazzo tile decorates most of the interior's floors, although some areas have been carpeted. Additionally some floors are polished concrete, which like the terrazzo flooring, dates to the original construction of the building. Between the first floor and second floor is a wide stairway of terrazzo flooring, and a narrow stairway leads to the third floor.

A series of slabs that chronicle the history of DeKalb County's courthouses are located on the first floor in the entrance hall. Three of the slabs each measure 22" x 22" are from the 1885 Courthouse and were placed in the current courthouse when it was completed. Each bears a different inscription, which read as follows:

*Erected by DeKalb County 1885
Thomas L. King, Presiding Judge
Thomas Williams, Geo. W. Williams, District Judges
Chas. E. Moss, Clerk.*

*Laid August 27, 1885
under direction of Grand Lodge of Missouri, A.F. & A.M.
C.G. Hubbell, Grand Master, A.L. 5885*

*Eckel & Mann, Architects
Eyre Swizer, S.K. Richards, J.Y. Nesbitt, Builders
W.S. Gourlay, Supt.*

Above these three old slabs of weathered sandstone, a quarried gray slab of granite, measuring "18 x 69", was installed. bearing the following inscription:

*The first Court House, constructed of logs, was erected in 1848 on the east side of the Public Square.
The second, a brick structure, was erected in 1852 and destroyed by fire December 25, 1878.
Below, the cornerstone and inscription tablet removed from the third.
A brick structure, erected 1885 and razed 1938, previous to the erection of the present building,
the third on this site.*

On the east wall of the entrance hall is another stone wall panel of polished gray marble, measuring 41" x 52", which reads:

*Erected 1938-1939.
County Court 1938: R.F. Shackelford, Presiding Judge; R.E. Moore, Judge South District;
M.A. Denny, Judge North District; Ben W. Ausman, Clerk.
County Court 1939: Henry Whiteaker, Presiding Judge; Enos Ray Warrick, Judge South District;
Worth C. Lincoln, Judge North District; Willis E. Trotter, Clerk.*

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DeKalb County Courthouse
DeKalb County, Missouri

Eckel and Aldrich, Architects, St. Joseph, Missouri
J.E. Hathman, General Contractor, Columbia, Missouri.

Despite the addition of thermal efficient windows and doors (funded by a DNR Division of Energy grant in 1991), the Moderne style of the building has been retained over the past fifty-nine years. The DeKalb County Courthouse still retains the elements of the Moderne aesthetic which was so popular after 1930 in the construction of civic and commercial buildings. Typical of the style, the windows are grouped in bands, which are accented by continuous spandrels of horizontal concrete courses. The building is a classic example of the style in that it appears proportionally broad and chunky. Ornamentation is minimal, spare, and abstract, being mildly geometric, and in the case of the sunburst motifs, eluding to elements of the earlier Victorian and Colonial architectural styles. By making the main block of the building larger than the adjoining wings, the architect emphasized the stage-like appearance of the building. Perhaps the most unusual, and distinctive element of the building is the rare use of brick in rendering the Moderne style. Most contemporary construction using the Moderne style was undertaken in stone or concrete that was fashioned to appear like stone. Because of budgetary constraints at the time of construction, the DeKalb County court decided to take Eckel's design and build their new hall in the more inexpensive brick, leaving us one of the finest examples of Moderne architecture in rural northwest Missouri.

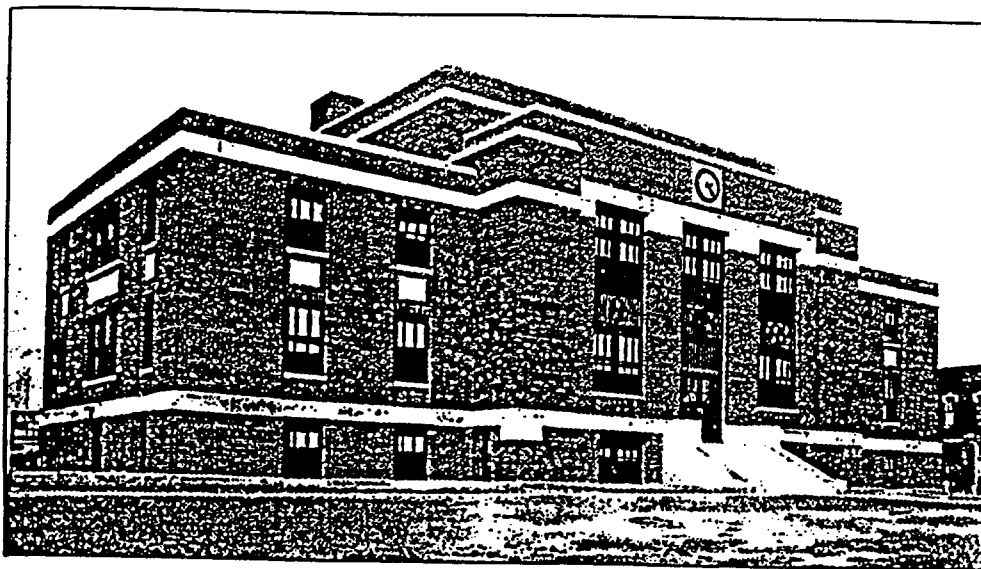
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DeKalb County Courthouse
DeKalb County, Missouri

Figure 1: Fourth DeKalb County Courthouse 1939-



Source: Marian Ohman. *Encyclopedia of Missouri Courthouses*

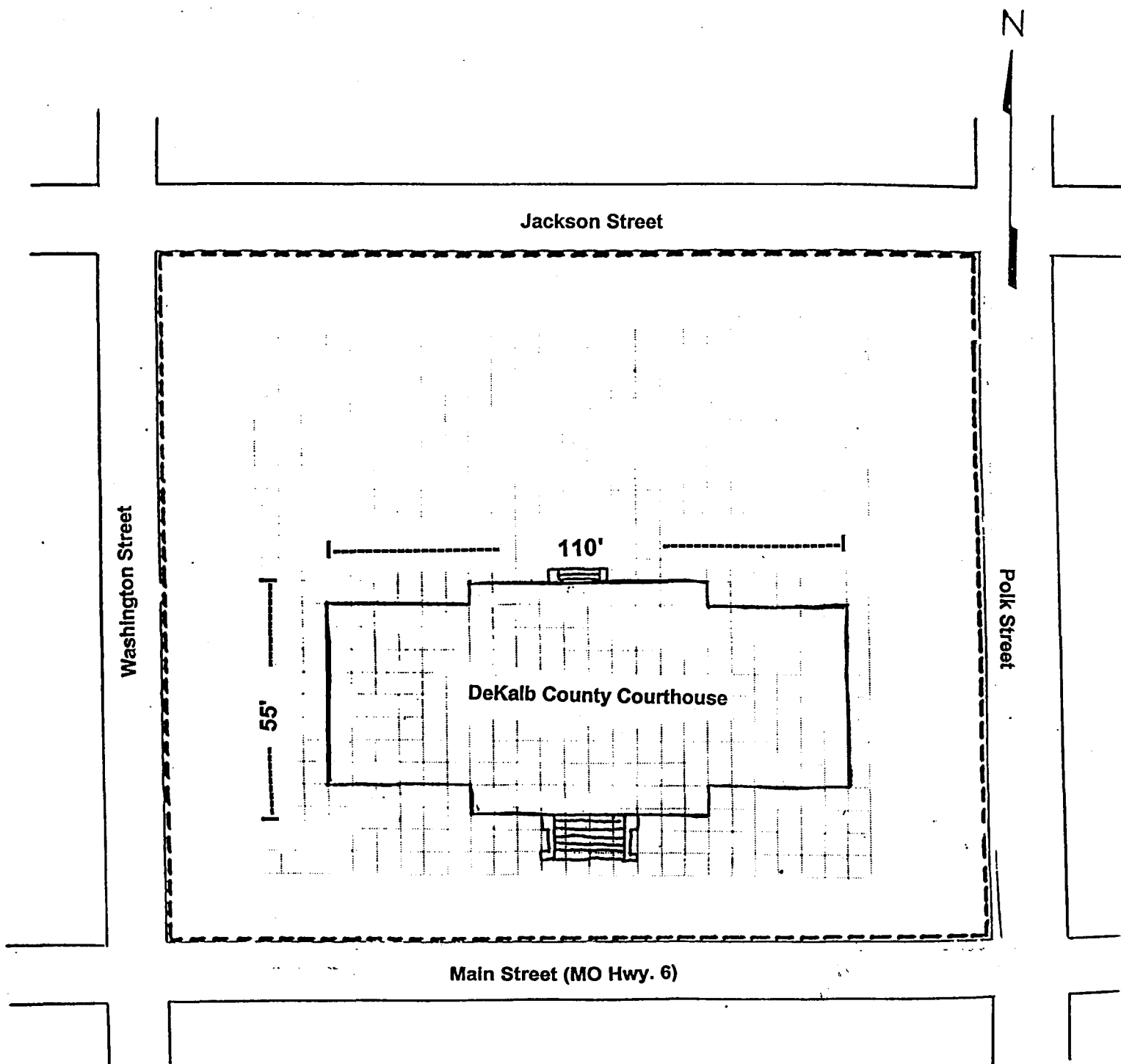
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DeKalb County Courthouse
DeKalb County, Missouri

Figure 2: Site Plan, DeKalb County Courthouse (not to scale)



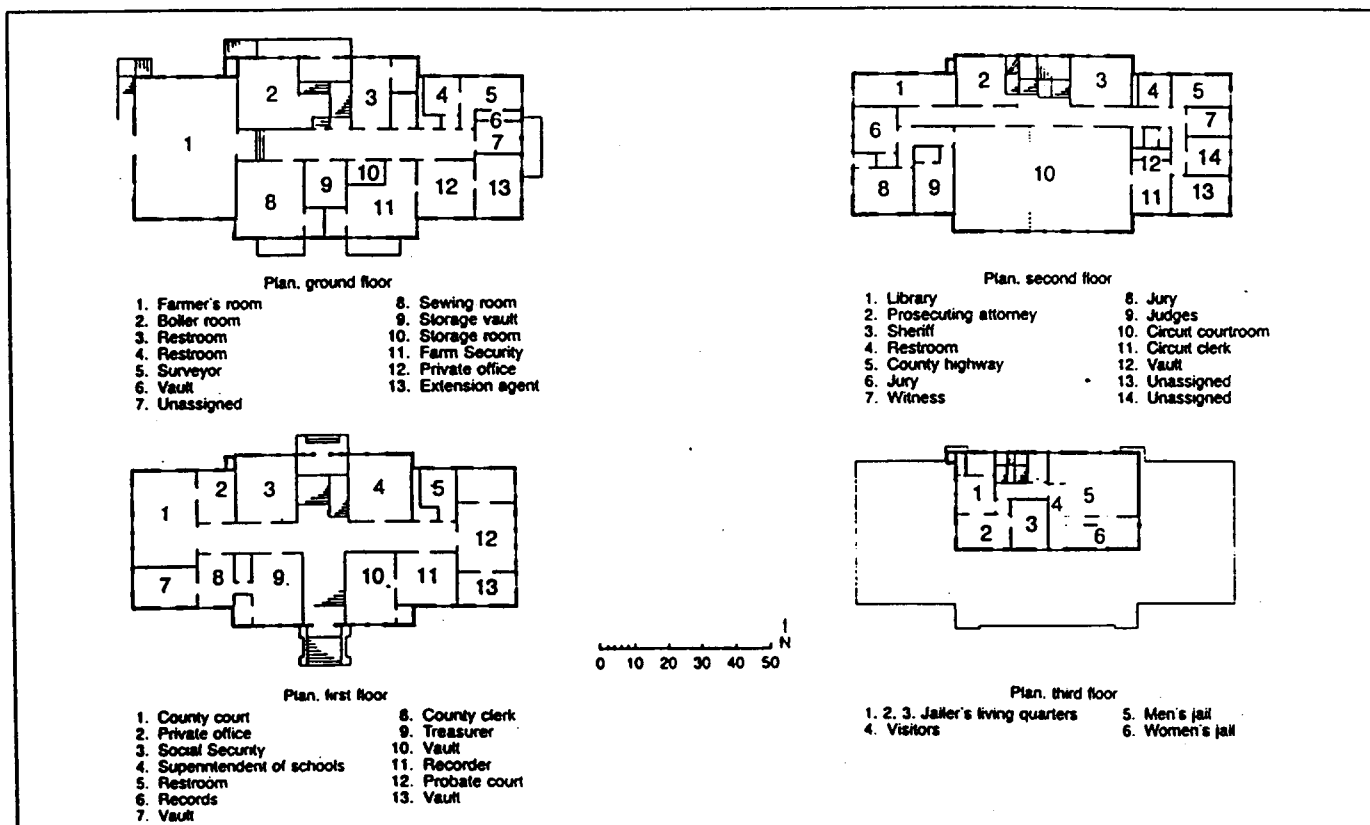
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DeKalb County Courthouse
DeKalb County, Missouri

Figure 3: DeKalb County Courthouse, 1938 Floorplan



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DeKalb County Courthouse
DeKalb County, Missouri

Summary: Significant as the seat of county government since its completion in 1939, the DeKalb County Courthouse is an impressive, and unique, example of the Moderne Style of architecture that was so prevalent in public buildings built during the New Deal era of the late 1930's. The only courthouse designed by George Eckel, son of Edmund Eckel of Eckel and Mann (the designing firm of DeKalb County's previous courthouse), the DeKalb County Courthouse is significant under Criteria A and C in the areas of POLITICS/GOVERNMENT and ARCHITECTURE. The building, one of 21 county courthouses to be constructed in Missouri during the decade of the 1930's (1931-1940), has served as the political and geographic focus of DeKalb County, housing various county and governmental services over the years. Construction of DeKalb County Courthouse was partially funded with a grant through the Public Works Administration in 1938, being one of 18 county courthouses in Missouri to be built with assistance from New Deal programs initiated by the Roosevelt administration. Although exterior and interior alterations have occurred, a majority of the historical materials are extant. With its Modern Movement affinities expressing substance and horizontal movement, the DeKalb County Courthouse stands as a monolith on the rolling prairie of Northwest Missouri, a monument to the citizens of DeKalb County and the fortitude of the American people during the dark years of the Great Depression.

ELABORATION: DeKalb County, Missouri, named for Revolutionary War Hero, Baron Johann DeKalb, was organized with its present boundaries on February 25, 1845, from the area that had been Howard County, which was subdivided into 30 separate counties between 1818 and 1861. After the county's organization, the first courts met in residents' homes, until 1848 when the DeKalb countians presented a petition to the County Court to construct a courthouse. The court rejected the petition of construction, but did purchase a log building on the east side of the public square in Maysville to be used as a courthouse.

The log building proved to be inadequate for the county's needs, and in 1851 the court ordered Abram Barger, county superintendent, to submit a plan for a new courthouse. His original design called for a 55' x 30' brick structure with a cupola, but the court believed the cupola to be an extravagance and eliminated it from the design. The second courthouse was constructed on the town's public square, bounded by Main, Washington, Jackson, and Polk streets. Aligned in the Shelbyville Plan, that is, bounded by four streets (named after Shelbyville, Tennessee, where the layout was first used) DeKalb County followed a pattern in laying out courthouse squares that was most popular throughout Missouri during the 19th Century.

The Shelbyville Square pattern of laying out a courthouse square firstly depends upon the town being laid out in a grid system, and the square is simply chosen from one of the blocks of the grid, usually centered or near the center of the town. It is a simpler form than the Harrisonburg or Lancaster square forms (see Section 8, Figure 1), easier to lay out, and provides for easier traffic flow around the square. Most of the earlier examples of this plan from Tennessee and other areas of the mid-South were unplanned, as the towns were generally laid out and established before it was known that a courthouse would be needed. The courthouse would then be allocated to the most central block of the town. In the case of Maysville, it

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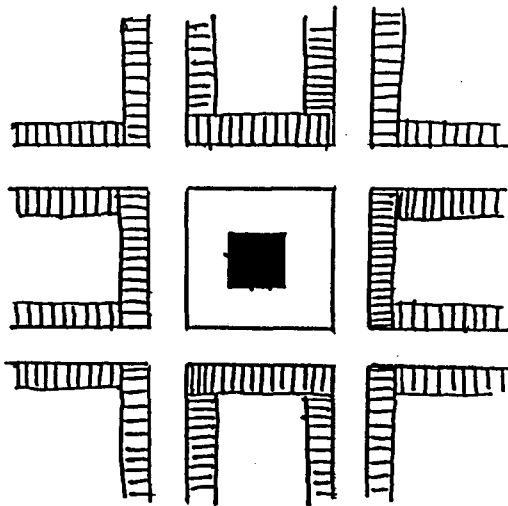
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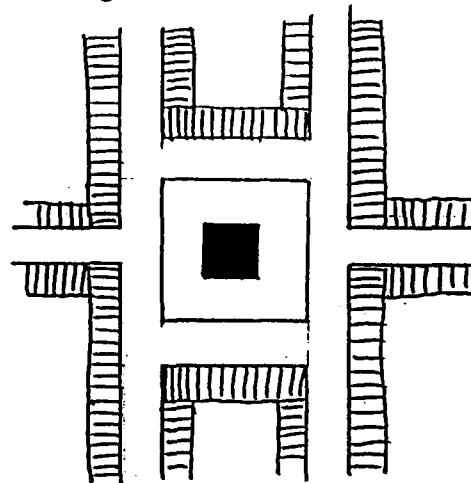
DeKalb County Courthouse
DeKalb County, Missouri

Figure 1: Common Courthouse Square Plans

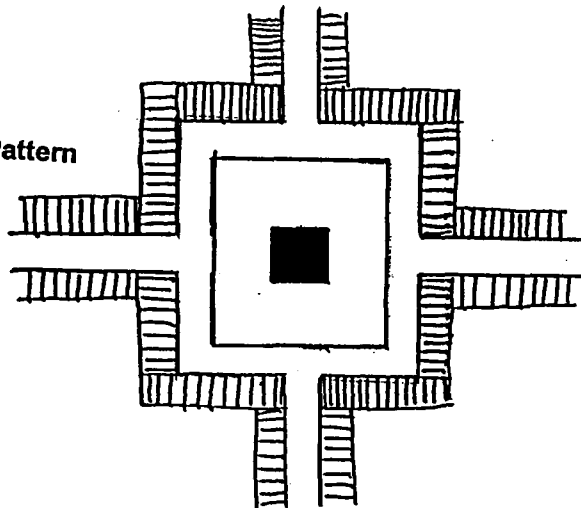
1. Shelbyville Pattern



2. Harrisonburg Pattern



3. Lancaster Pattern



-Courthouses



-Business & Commercial Frontage

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DeKalb County Courthouse
DeKalb County, Missouri

is assumed, that placement of the courthouse on the public square was planned from the original surveying of the streets in 1845.¹

The 1851 building was rendered in the Greek Revival style, with four large, full height columns along the front supporting a pediment over the entire width of the building. Pilasters were also added around the sides and on the back of the building. George W.C. McPherson constructed the building at a cost of \$3,750, and finished the project in 1852. The pedimented entry faced south, the courtroom and two offices were housed on the first floor, and more offices were placed on the second floor. A fire destroyed the first courthouse on December 25, 1878.

DeKalb County went without a permanent seat for nearly the next seven years. The cornerstone for the second courthouse was laid on August 27, 1885. The building was designed by the architectural firm of Edmond Eckel and George Mann of St. Joseph. Eckel and Mann designed four Missouri county courthouses between 1881 and 1885; Nodaway County, 1881 (NRHP 1979), Atchison County, 1882, Gentry County, 1884 (NRHP 1980), and DeKalb, 1885. All of the Eckel and Mann courthouses are reflective of the Victorian Gothic style. Constructed of red brick, the 1885 DeKalb County Courthouse (see Section 8, Figure 2) contained two wide halls on the first floor and paired stairways leading to the second floor. The rear of the building housed the jail and inmate hospital. The design included a tall square tower above the corner entrance of the building. The cost of the project totaled \$32,000, and construction was performed by the contracting firm of Switzer, Richards, and Nesbit. The second courthouse was altered in the early 1900's, when, after extensive lightning damage had affected the spire of the tower, the spire was removed and the tower was then topped with a castellated treatment. In 1938, with the construction of the present courthouse, the second courthouse was determined to be a fire hazard, and a demolition bid was let out for \$250. During the demolition, two men were killed when the tower collapsed upon them.

The third and present courthouse was designed by George R. Eckel, of Eckel and Aldrich Architects, of St. Joseph. George Eckel was the son of Edmund Eckel, of Eckel and Mann, designers of the 1885 courthouse. A bond issue for \$55,000 was passed on a third attempt to raise the necessary funds and was matched by a grant of \$45,000 from the Public Works Administration. Three Kansas City companies purchased the bond issue: City National Bank and Trust; Callender, Burke, and McDonald; and Stern Brothers & Company. A \$59,000 construction contract was awarded to J.E. Hathman Construction Company of Columbia, Missouri. The original design called for an all stone building, but because of limited funds, the design was interpreted in brick and concrete.

During the Great Depression, the Public Works Administration, along with many other New Deal programs, had a great effect in Missouri, especially in rural areas. The state government cooperated fully with the Roosevelt Administration in welcoming federal involvement and funding for the construction of a myriad of projects throughout the state. New Deal projects provided jobs and much needed capital for the state's unemployed and financially depressed regions. This influx of money and influence also allowed

¹Price, Edward T. "The Central Courthouse Square in the American County Seat." Common Places: Readings in American Vernacular Architecture. Dell Upton and John Michael Vlach, eds. Athens: University of Georgia Press, 1986.

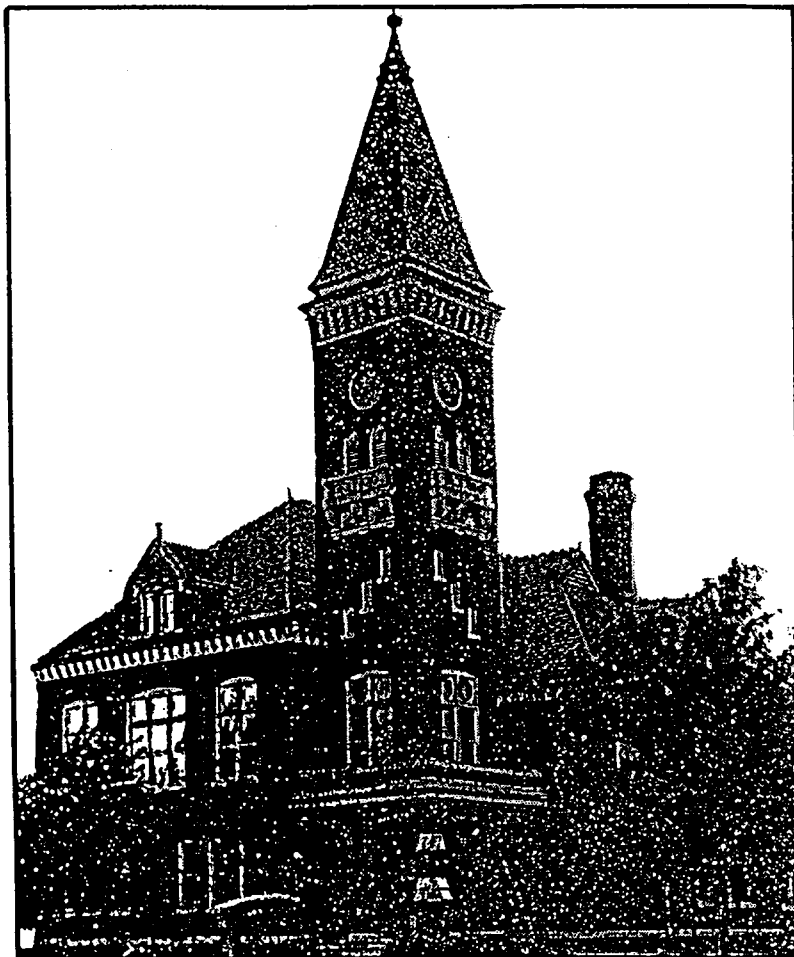
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DeKalb County Courthouse
DeKalb County, Missouri

Figure 2: Third DeKalb County Courthouse 1885-1938



DeKalb County Courthouse

Constructed: 1885

Demolished: 1938

Architects: Edmund Eckel & George Mann

Source: Marian M. Ohman, *Encyclopedia of Missouri Courthouses*

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DeKalb County Courthouse
DeKalb County, Missouri

the federal government to become involved in the regulation and oversight of levels of local government which had previously been unregulated, or had been the responsibility of state or local officials.²

The official dedication ceremony was conducted on October 20, 1939. The Grand Lodge of Missouri, A.F. & A.M., conducted the cornerstone ceremony on April 10, 1940, placing a sealed copper box inside the cornerstone. The box contained a current issue of all county newspapers, lists of county officials, photographs and resolutions, records from several county organizations, along with items which had been placed in the cornerstone of the 1885 courthouse. Since that time the courthouse has served the citizens of DeKalb County in the order of civic and social needs. Elected officials govern their respective political offices. Socially, the courthouse has played an important role over the years as a location for many weddings. The courthouse lawn is the ending point of the annual Maysville High School Football Homecoming parade, as well as the location of the annual Easter Egg Hunt. Various musicians over the years have presented programs from the steps of the courthouse.

The placement of offices have changed some since the building was opened in 1939. The county commissioners, county clerk, treasurer, circuit clerk, and associate circuit judge are located on the first (or main) floor. The assessor's office is housed in the east wing of the basement, while the county's community room is found in the basement's west wing. The second story holds those offices connected to the court and law enforcement, including the sheriff's and prosecuting attorney's offices, along with the courtroom, jury room, judges' chambers, and conference room. The third floor houses the county's jail.

In the past, federal programs such as Social Security, Public Works Administration, and Selective Service have had offices within the courthouse, along with the Maysville superintendent of school and the University of Missouri Extension. These offices have moved to other locales or have been discontinued.

Architectural Significance: The DeKalb County Courthouse is also significant under Criterion C ARCHITECTURE because it is a notable rendering of the Moderne Style which was popularly used in the construction of civic buildings during the Great Depression.

The architect of the DeKalb County Courthouse, George R. Eckel (1882-1959) was born in St. Joseph, Missouri, and he called that city home his entire life, although he left on a few occasions to pursue his education and oversee architectural projects. In 1902 Eckel relocated to the Boston, Massachusetts area to study at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and after graduation returned to St. Joseph to work in his father's architectural firm. In 1910, George, his father, Edmund, and William S. Aldrich formed the firm of *Eckel and Aldrich* as a continuation of the senior Eckel's former business. George married Bibi Elizabeth Lacy in 1923. The couple moved to Los Angeles for a brief period while George supervised the construction of a factory building that *Eckel and Aldrich* had designed for the National Biscuit Company. After the project was completed, George and Bibi returned to St. Joseph, where he is credited with the majority of work in designing the following buildings: John Wyeth House ("Wyethwood"), St. Joseph; Paul Forgrave House, St. Joseph; J.E. Josendale House, St. Joseph; James Pulitzer House, St. Joseph; John

²Mitchell, Steve and Carolyn G. Lenhart. "WPA Stock Barn and Pavilion, Grundy County, Missouri" National Register of Historic Places Nomination, Section 8, Page 7. March, 1994.

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DeKalb County Courthouse
DeKalb County, Missouri

Townsend Smith House, St. Joseph; American Angus Association Building, St. Joseph; Farmers Mutual Auto Insurance Company Building, St. Joseph; St. Joseph City Hall (NRHP, 1985), St. Joseph; St. Joseph News-Press and Gazette Building, St. Joseph; Central High School, St. Joseph; First Presbyterian Church addition, St. Joseph; First Baptist Church addition (Museum Hill Historic District, NRHP 1991), St. Joseph; Mark Twain School, St. Joseph; and Zion Evangelical Church, St. Joseph. Eckel also designed buildings for the State School for the Deaf in Fulton, Missouri, and Missouri Valley College in Marshall, Missouri. The DeKalb County Courthouse is the only Missouri county courthouse to be designed by George Eckel, although his father, Edmund, is credited with designing four (as previously mentioned, Gentry County, Atchison County, Nodaway County, and the 1885 DeKalb County, courthouses). Eckel died, in St. Joseph, in 1959.

The Moderne Style which Eckel incorporated into the DeKalb County Courthouse is characterized by horizontal elements, flat roofs, horizontal bands of windows, ribbon courses, and sparse ornamentation.³ The Moderne Style consciously strove for an architectural expression to compliment the machine age. As America pulled itself out of the Great Depression, designers strove to emphasize new thought, attempting to break with the past. Just as a generation earlier as the Arts & Crafts & Prairie movements, with their reliance upon hand crafted simplicity and an emphasized connection with the land, strove to break from the superfluously ornamented Victorian styles, the Moderne style, along with Art Deco, attempted to break from its predecessors by emphasizing machine arts rather than intensive hand-crafts.

Inspired by the French Art Nouveau, the Moderne style is often confused with Art Deco, a style that was a fashionable fad in the late 1920's and early 1930's. The primary difference between Moderne and Art Deco is decoration; while the Moderne style tends to be sparse, with an emphasis placed on horizontal movement, Art Deco is characterized by elaborate carvings and flourishes of geometric textures with an emphasis on vertical movement. The similarity is that both trends relied upon the use of machine arts and the two styles are very reflective of the progressive mindedness of society at the time.⁴

The Moderne style was reflective of America's fascination with technology. The 1920's and 1930's saw one of the greatest expansions in machine technology, and that technology was reaching a wide spectrum of society; airplanes, automobiles, trains, household appliances. All of these items were reflective of the industrial arts of the era; honest, simple, and above all functional. Buildings constructed in the Moderne Style reflected these values with the use of flat roofs, horizontal bands of windows, smooth wall surfaces, minor ornamentation, and concrete and metal panels. All of these elaborations contributed to the horizontal orientation of the style, reflecting the "streamlined" movement of automobiles, airplanes, and trains. Most examples of the Moderne Style exhibited smooth wall surfaces, usually of stone, concrete, or stucco, with horizontal grooves, lines, or masonry ribbons, and asymmetrical facades emphasizing simple geometric volumes and linear elements.⁵

³ John J.- G. Blumenson. *Identifying American Architecture*. AASLH, 1979. p. 78-79

⁴ Virginia and Lee McAlester. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. Knopf, 1984. pp. 465-467.

⁵ Lester Walker. *American Shelter*. The Overlook Press, 1981. pp. 220-221.

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DeKalb County Courthouse
DeKalb County, Missouri

The DeKalb County Courthouse, originally designed by George Eckel to be built of stone, is atypical of the Moderne Style because of its brick wall surfaces and symmetrical balance. As with all architectural styles, there are a number of variants in elemental design, however, aside from the use of brick and symmetrical balance, the DeKalb County Courthouse exhibits a preponderance of Moderne affinities, including the flat roof, banded windows, concrete water table, coping, and ribbon courses, concrete and metal panels, and understated ornamentation.⁶

⁶ Blumenson. p. 79.

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DeKalb County Courthouse
DeKalb County, Missouri

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Maysville DeKalb County Record Herald

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DeKalb County Courthouse
DeKalb County, Missouri

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundary of the DeKalb County Courthouse encompasses all of the Courthouse Square in the city of Maysville, beginning at the point where the curb of Jackson Street meets the curb of Polk Street, which is the northeast corner of the DeKalb County Courthouse Square, then proceeding west on Jackson Street 237' to the curb of Washington Street, then proceeding south on Washington Street 237', then proceeding east on Main Street 237', then proceeding north on Polk Street 237' to the beginning point.

VERBAL BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary selected is the Courthouse Square which has been historically associated with the past three DeKalb County courthouses.

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DeKalb County Courthouse
DeKalb County, Missouri

FORM PREPARED BY:

1. Mary Berry, DeKalb County Clerk
109 West Main Street
Maysville, Missouri 64469
Primary preparation and research
2. Laura Sparks, Architectural Historian
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Revision and editing, all sections

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section Photographs Page 17

DeKalb County Courthouse
DeKalb County, Missouri

PHOTOGRAPHS

- #1. DeKalb County Courthouse
Maysville, DeKalb County, Missouri
Photographer: unknown
ca. 1938
Negatives: Rex Whiteman, Maysville, Missouri
Facing west

- #2 DeKalb County Courthouse
Maysville, DeKalb County, Missouri
Photographer: unknown
ca. 1938
Negatives: Rex Whiteman, Maysville, Missouri
Facing west

- #3 DeKalb County Courthouse
Maysville, DeKalb County, Missouri
Photographer: unknown
ca. 1938
Negatives: Rex Whiteman, Maysville, Missouri
Facing northeast

- #4 DeKalb County Courthouse
Maysville, DeKalb County, Missouri
Photographer: unknown
ca. 1938
Negatives: Rex Whiteman, Maysville, Missouri
Facing north

- #5 DeKalb County Courthouse
Maysville, DeKalb County, Missouri
Photographer: unknown
ca. 1938
Negatives: Rex Whiteman, Maysville, Missouri
Facing east

- #6 DeKalb County Courthouse
Maysville, DeKalb County, Missouri
Photographer: Rex Whiteman
May 1997

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section Photographs Page 18

DeKalb County Courthouse
DeKalb County, Missouri

Negatives: Rex Whiteman, Maysville, Missouri
Facing northeast

#7 DeKalb County Courthouse
Maysville, DeKalb County, Missouri
Photographer: Rex Whiteman
May 1997
Negatives: Rex Whiteman, Maysville, Missouri
Facing north

#8 DeKalb County Courthouse
Maysville, DeKalb County, Missouri
Photographer: Rex Whiteman
May 1997
Negatives: Rex Whiteman, Maysville, Missouri
Facing northwest

#9 DeKalb County Courthouse
Maysville, DeKalb County, Missouri
Photographer: Rex Whiteman
May 1997
Negatives: Rex Whiteman, Maysville, Missouri
Facing northwest

#10 DeKalb County Courthouse
Maysville, DeKalb County, Missouri
Photographer: Rex Whiteman
May 1997
Negatives: Rex Whiteman, Maysville, Missouri
Facing south

#11 DeKalb County Courthouse
Maysville, DeKalb County, Missouri
Photographer: Rex Whiteman
May 1997
Negatives: Rex Whiteman, Maysville, Missouri
Facing southeast

#12 DeKalb County Courthouse
Maysville, DeKalb County, Missouri
Photographer: Rex Whiteman
October 1997

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section Photographs Page 19

DeKalb County Courthouse
DeKalb County, Missouri

Negatives: Rex Whiteman, Maysville, Missouri
Interior view of jail, facing west

#13 DeKalb County Courthouse
Maysville, DeKalb County, Missouri
Photographer: Rex Whiteman
October 1997
Negatives: Rex Whiteman, Maysville, Missouri
Interior view of jail, facing south

#14 DeKalb County Courthouse
Maysville, DeKalb County, Missouri
Photographer: Rex Whiteman
October 1997
Negatives: Rex Whiteman, Maysville, Missouri
Interior view, 3rd floor, facing east

#15 DeKalb County Courthouse
Maysville, DeKalb County, Missouri
Photographer: Rex Whiteman
October 1997
Negatives: Rex Whiteman, Maysville, Missouri
Interior view 3rd Floor, facing west

#16 DeKalb County Courthouse
Maysville, DeKalb County, Missouri
Photographer: Rex Whiteman
October 1997
Negatives: Rex Whiteman, Maysville, Missouri
Interior view 2nd Floor, facing east

#17 DeKalb County Courthouse
Maysville, DeKalb County, Missouri
Photographer: Rex Whiteman
October 1997
Negatives: Rex Whiteman, Maysville, Missouri
Interior view 2nd Floor, facing west

#18 DeKalb County Courthouse
Maysville, DeKalb County, Missouri
Photographer: Rex Whiteman
October 1997

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section Photographs Page 20

DeKalb County Courthouse
DeKalb County, Missouri

Negatives: Rex Whiteman, Maysville, Missouri
Interior view, ground floor, facing east

#19 DeKalb County Courthouse
Maysville, DeKalb County, Missouri
Photographer: Rex Whiteman
October 1997
Negatives: Rex Whiteman, Maysville, Missouri
Interior view, ground floor, facing west

#20 DeKalb County Courthouse
Maysville, DeKalb County, Missouri
Photographer: Rex Whiteman
October 1997
Negatives: Rex Whiteman, Maysville, Missouri
Interior view, stairway between 2nd and 3rd floors, facing north

#21 DeKalb County Courthouse
Maysville, DeKalb County, Missouri
Photographer: Rex Whiteman
October 1997
Negatives: Rex Whiteman, Maysville, Missouri
Interior view, entrance stairway to 2nd floor, facing north

#22 DeKalb County Courthouse
Maysville, DeKalb County, Missouri
Photographer: Rex Whiteman
October 1997
Negatives: Rex Whiteman, Maysville, Missouri
Interior view, wall plaque, facing east

#23 DeKalb County Courthouse
Maysville, DeKalb County, Missouri
Photographer: Rex Whiteman
October 1997
Negatives: Rex Whiteman, Maysville, Missouri
Interior view, wall plaque, facing west

#24 DeKalb County Courthouse
Maysville, DeKalb County, Missouri
Photographer: Rex Whiteman
October 1997

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section Photographs Page 21

DeKalb County Courthouse
DeKalb County, Missouri

Negatives: Rex Whiteman, Maysville, Missouri
Interior view, wall plaque, facing south

15/383750/4416210



There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of any Federal and State Reservations shown on this map

2

NOMINATION REVIEW Technical Checklist

Nomination: DeKalb County Courthouse

Address: 109 West Main Street, Maysville County: DeKalb County

Reviewer(s): Allen Tatman and Steve Mitchell Date: December 18, 1997

AT SM

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Item 1: Are historic and other names completed or marked n/a.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Item 2: Have the boxes for "not for publication" and vicinity" been marked either n/a or with an X.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Item 3: Are the appropriate boxes: nomination or DOE ;
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	meets or does not meet ;
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	level of significance checked?
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Are signature items and agency name completed?
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Item 5: Is ownership of property marked (more than one may be marked)?
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Is category of property (one only) marked?
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Is number of resources completed and totals correct?
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Are name of related MPS and number of previously listed resources completed or marked n/a?
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Item 6: Are historic and current functions completed (one per line) and compatible with categories in Bulletin 16A?
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Item 7: Is architectural classification completed with a category and subcategory from Bulletin 16A or Other category (28 characters or less)?
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Are materials categories completed and consistent with 16A?
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Item 8: Is criteria marked consistent with item 8 summary?
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	If appropriate, is criteria consideration marked?
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Are correct areas of significance marked, consistent with item 8 summary?
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Is period of significance completed?
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Are significant dates completed or marked n/a; do dates fall within the period of significance?
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Is significant person marked n/a, unless criterion B is checked?
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Is cultural affiliation marked n/a, unless criterion D is marked?
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Is architect/builder completed—last name first—or marked unknown?
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Item 9: Is previous documentation on file marked, if appropriate; in most cases it should be blank.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Is primary location of additional data marked (usually SHPO)?
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Item 10: Acreage should be completed to nearest tenth, or as less than one acre.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Check UTM references .
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Verbal Boundary Description and Boundary Justification should be included on continuation sheet.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Item 11: All items completed in full.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Continuation Sheets: Check section numbers and page numbers (should be numbered consecutively, regardless of section).
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Accompanying Documentation: Has a second set of photos been provided?
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Has an original, properly marked U.S.G.S. map been provided?
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Are all pages on archival paper (if maps larger than 8"X10" are included, they must be in an archival folder)?
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	If the property is within a CLG , are letters of approval from Mayor and/or commission included?
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	If DOE is marked under Item 3 , is owner's letter of objection attached?

Route to SHPO or Deputy SHPO
for signature

		SHPO/Deputy SHPO signature and date.
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PHOTO

UNAVAILABLE

1-5



PHOTO

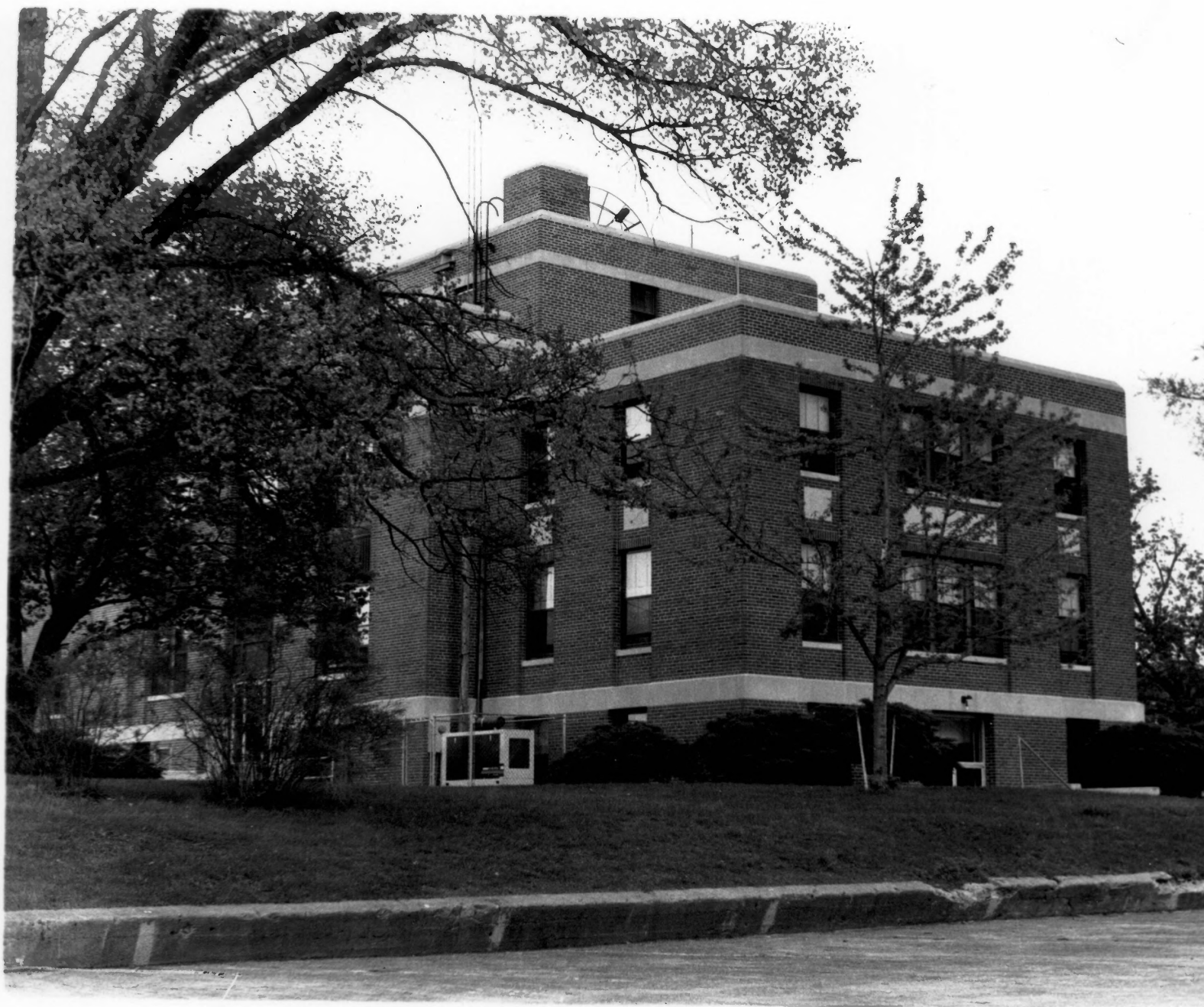
UNAVAILABLE

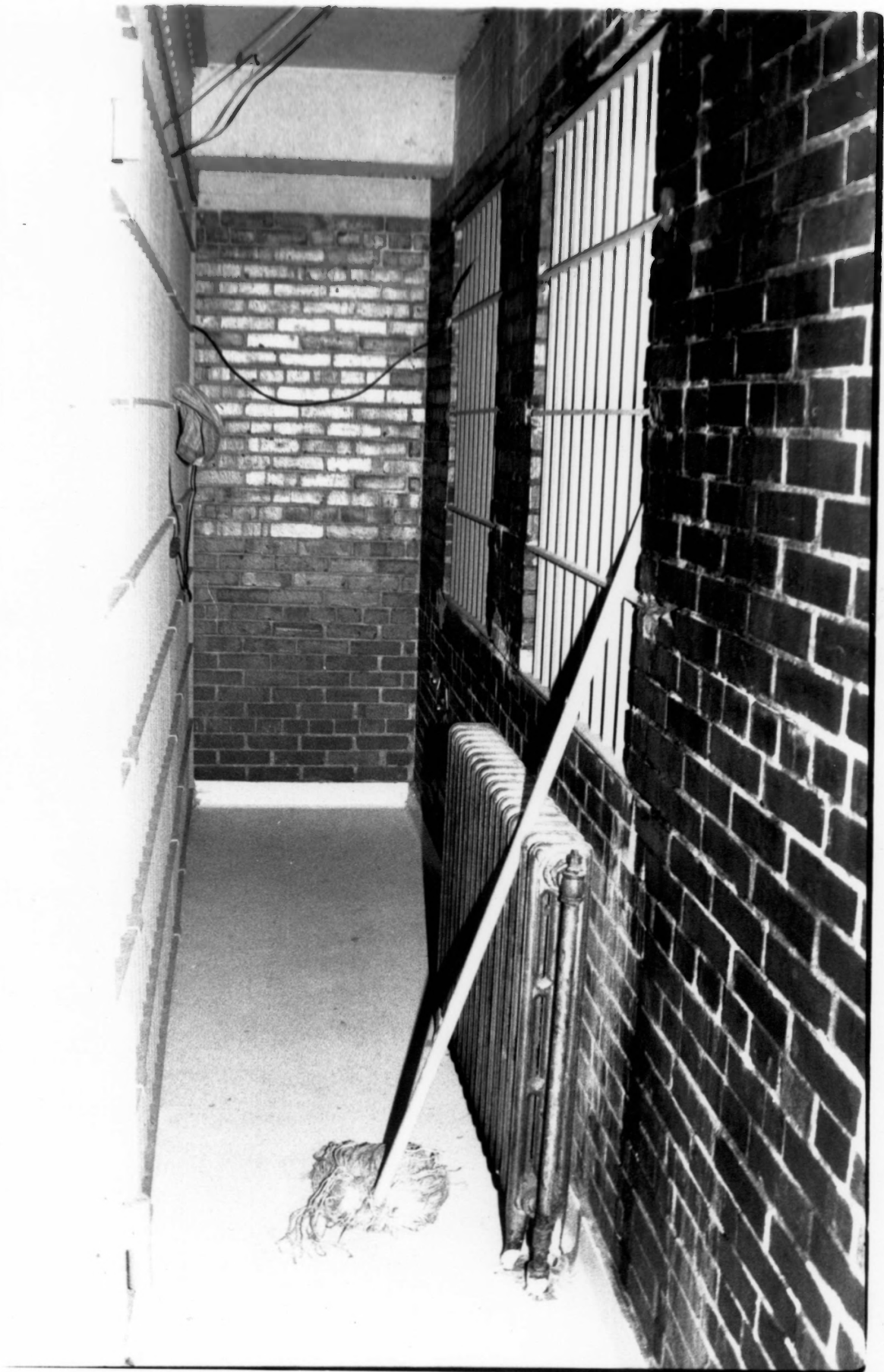


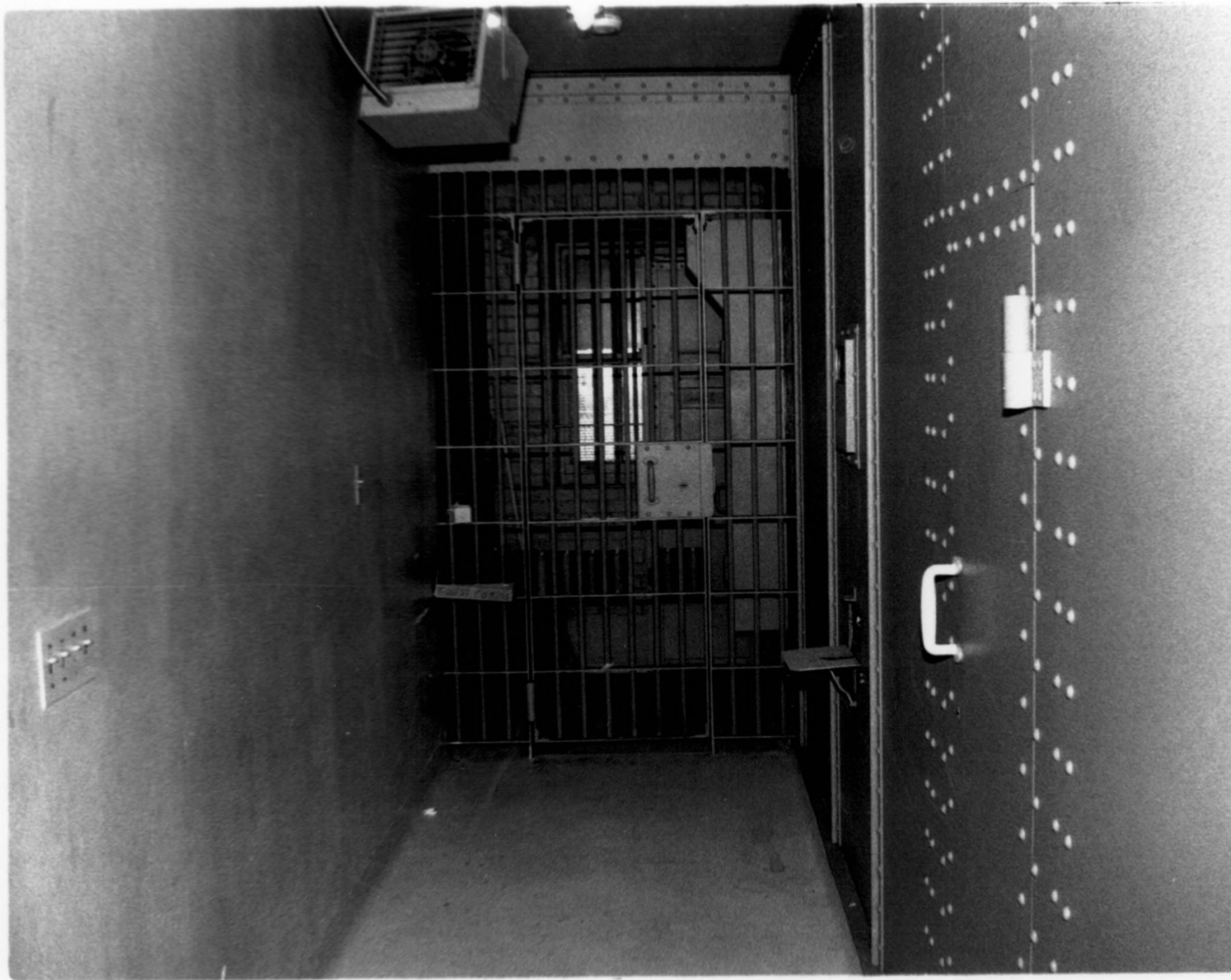
PHOTO

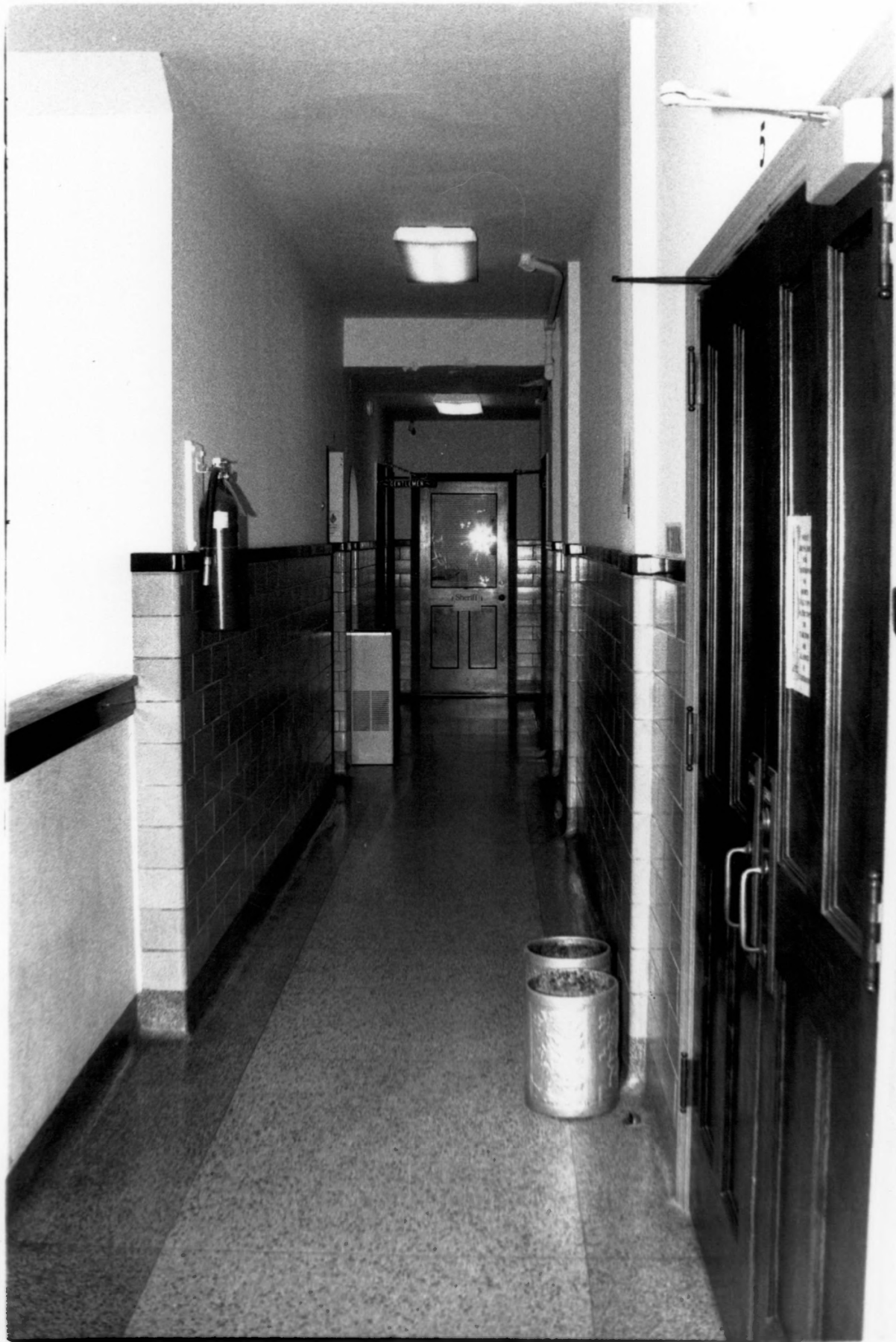
UNAVAILABLE

























ERECTED 1938-1939

COUNTY COURT 1938

R. F. SHACKELFORD	PRESIDING JUDGE
R. E. MOORE	JUDGE SOUTH DISTRICT
M. A. DENNY	JUDGE NORTH DISTRICT
BEN W. AUSMAN	CLERK

COUNTY COURT 1939

HENRY WHITEAKER	PRESIDING JUDGE
ENOS RAY WARRICK	JUDGE SOUTH DISTRICT
WORTH C. LINCOLN	JUDGE NORTH DISTRICT
WILLIS E. TROTTER	CLERK

ECKEL AND ALDRICH	ARCHITECTS
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ST. JOSEPH, MISSOURI

J. E. HATHMAN	GENERAL CONTRACTOR
COLUMBIA, MISSOURI	

THE FIRST COURT HOUSE, CONSTRUCTED OF LOGS,
WAS ERECTED IN 1847 ON THE EAST SIDE OF THE
PUBLIC SQUARE. THE SECOND, A BRICK STRUCTURE,
WAS ERECTED 1852 AND DESTROYED BY FIRE
DECEMBER 25, 1878. BELOW, THE CORNERSTONE AND
INSCRIPTION TABLET REMOVED FROM THE THIRD,
A BRICK STRUCTURE, ERECTED 1885 AND RAZED 1938,
PREVIOUS TO THE ERECTION OF THE PRESENT
BUILDING, THE THIRD ON THIS SITE.

ERECTED BY
DEKALB COUNTY

1885.

THOMAS L. KING

PRESIDING JUDGE

THOMAS WILLIAMS

CEO. W. WILLIAMS

DISTRICT JUDGES

CHAS. F. MOSS
CLERK

L A I D

AUG. 22, 1885

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE

GRAND LODGE OF MO.

A. F. & A. M.

C. C. HUBBELL

A. L. 5885. *GRAND MASTER*

ECKEL & M

ARCH

EYRE SWI

S. K. RICH

J. Y. NESB

BU

W. S. COUR

FEDERAL EMERGENCY
ADMINISTRATION OF PUBLIC WORKS

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

HAROLD L. ICKES

ADMINISTRATOR OF PUBLIC WORKS

DEKALB COUNTY COURT HOUSE

1939